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ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Cholera and plague in various countries—Typhus fever and anthrax in Russia—Infectious diseases in Italy and Switzerland—Summary of cholera in Persia—Yellow fever and mosquitoes—Quarantine regulations.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, March 20 and 27, as follows:

During the week ended March 18, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

NAPLES.

| Date. | Name of ship. | Destination. | Steerage passengers inspected and passed. | Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. | Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection. |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Mar. 13 | Città di Napoli..... | New York..... | 1,330 | 20 | 1,670 | 6 |
| 14 | Sardegna..... | do..... | 1,081 | 45 | 1,750 | 10 |
| 15 | Canopic..... | Boston..... | 1,478 | 105 | 1,950 | 11 |
| 15 | Italia..... | New York..... | 1,412 | 70 | 1,650 | 15 |
| 15 | Sicilia..... | do..... | 580 | 10 | 450 | 11 |
| 15 | Sicilian Prince..... | do..... | 618 | 25 | 830 | 23 |
| 16 | Weimar..... | do..... | 1,444 | 55 | 1,700 | 15 |
| 16 | Massilia..... | do..... | 1,038 | 65 | 1,220 | 13 |
| 18 | Città di New York..... | do..... | 951 | 45 | 1,250 | 13 |

MESSINA.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------------|-----|----|-----|----|
| Mar. 16 | Sicilian Prince..... | New York..... | 156 | 12 | 189 | 25 |
|---------|----------------------|---------------|-----|----|-----|----|

PALERMO.

| | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Mar. 16 | Sicilia..... | New York..... | 393 | 80 | 475 | 16 |
| 17 | Sicilian Prince..... | do..... | 272 | 100 | 500 | 39 |

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

The plague report from Egypt for the week ended March 2, 1905, gives 1 death at Suez, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 22 cases and 19 deaths. No fresh cases are reported elsewhere in Egypt.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, AND ANTHRAX.

According to an official notification, dated February 23, 1905, several cases of cholera have occurred in the Don territory. From February 5 to 17 there were reported 7 cases and 3 deaths. During the period under consideration no fresh cases were registered elsewhere in Russia.

Five cases of typhus fever were reported at Vladimir from February 11 to 17, 1905.

In the government of Viatka, from February 8 to 17, 1905, 32 cases of anthrax were reported.

SWITZERLAND—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of cases of infectious diseases in all Switzerland for the year 1904 was as follows: Smallpox, 25; varicella, 1,256; scarlatina,

7,268; measles, 11,843; erysipelas, 316; diphtheria, 5,910; whooping cough, 2,743; epidemic parotitis, 119; enteric fever, 1,317; puerperal fever, 207; ophthalmia neonatarum, 20, and influenza, 19.

PERSIA—CHOLERA.

According to a statement published by the sanitary board of Teheran, the approximate mortality from cholera in all Persia during the year 1904 was as follows:

| Place. | Number deaths. | Place. | Number deaths. |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Province of Kermanshah | 5,000 | Province of Gilan | 3,000 |
| Province of Hamadan | 3,000 | Province of Mazanderan | 2,000 |
| Province of Arak | 1,000 | Province of Khorassan | 5,000 |
| Melay-Tusserkan | 1,000 | Province of Ispahan | 2,000 |
| Kum | 1,000 | Province of Shiraz | 15,000 |
| Province of Teheran | 20,000 | Province of Arabistan | 2,000 |
| Province of Kasvin | 200 | Province of Adzerbidjan | 8,000 |

BRITISH INDIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to official notification promulgated in British India, dated January 31, 1905, plague quarantine regulations have been put in force in Bengal against arrivals from Rangoon. February 3, 1905, in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong, plague quarantine regulations were put in force against arrivals from Singapore.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order issued in the Dutch East Indies, January 19, 1905, the ports of Madras, India, and Bangkok, Siam, were declared to be infected with plague.

MORTALITY IN GREAT CITIES.

AUSTRIA—Vienna.—Month of January, 1905: Estimated population, 1,816,303. Total number of deaths, 3,782, including enteric fever, 2; measles, 39; whooping cough, 5; diphtheria, 56; influenza, 7, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 557. Annual rate, 24.99 per mille.

ARGENTINA—Buenos Ayres.—Month of December, 1904: Estimated population, 979,235. Total number of deaths, 1,267, including enteric fever, 13; smallpox, 17; measles, 6; scarlatina, 1; whooping cough, 4; diphtheria, 8; anthrax, 2, and pulmonary tuberculosis, 157. Annual rate, 15.53 per mille.

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended March 16, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases in Italy were officially registered:

Smallpox.—There were reported 6 cases in the province of Lecce, 29 cases at Palermo, 1 case at Monreale, 3 cases at Misilmeri (Palermo), and 3 cases at Castrogiovanni (Caltanissetta).

Measles.—The disease is still epidemic at Cesio Maggiore, Belluno, and prevails in severe form at Taviano, Lecce.

Enteric fever.—There are a few cases in all the provinces.

Diphtheria.—Several cases were reported at Milan and Clusone (Bergamo).

Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Several cases were reported at Bancavilla, in the province of Catania.

YELLOW FEVER AND MOSQUITOES.

At the session of February 21, 1905, of the Academy of Medicine at Paris, Doctor Chantemesse delivered a communication on yellow fever and mosquitoes, in the course of which he declared that the study of cases of yellow fever observed in Europe, especially during the last century (a full account of which is given in a special bulletin of the Yellow Fever Institute, United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, entitled "Yellow Fever in Europe"), is in perfect accord with the etiological theory of the relation of the mosquito *Stegomyia fasciata* with that disease. The habitat of the *Stegomyia fasciata*, said Doctor Chantemesse, is limited by the forty-third parallel of north latitude. In sections of countries north of this parallel (i. e., England and nearly all of France) yellow fever has never appeared in epidemic form, the cases occurring, few in number, having always been aboard the vessels importing the malady, whereas in countries situated south of the parallel in question (Spain, Portugal, and Italy) true epidemics have often been observed. The speaker remarked that during the last forty years the number of epidemics of yellow fever in Europe has notably diminished, without any modification of the system of sanitary defense. The cause of this diminution is to be found in the progress of navigation and in the construction of vessels.

Modern iron vessels are better ventilated than were the old style wooden ships, with their wet holds and omnipresent bilge water. The swifter navigation by steam than by sails results in ships sooner reaching cold latitudes where the yellow-fever mosquito can not easily live long enough to become infected by stinging sick persons on board the vessel. These etiological ideas, said Doctor Chantemesse, control the rational prophylaxis of yellow fever. In an infected country protection should be taken aboard against mosquitoes. In France, on arrival of a vessel from countries contaminated with yellow fever, it should be considered that such ships fall into one of the following three categories, and they should accordingly be subjected to the corresponding treatment, namely: First, if the vessel is free from mosquitoes and has had no yellow fever aboard during the voyage it should be given free pratique in whatever season of the year and no measures of disinfection should be adopted. Second, if one or two cases of yellow fever have occurred aboard, from infection contracted in a contaminated country, without giving rise to any consecutive accident aboard, free pratique should be given to the vessel on arrival without any restrictive measures either for the personnel, the baggage, or the cargo. Third, if a series of cases of yellow fever has occurred during the voyage the vessel should, on arrival, be emptied, far from shore if possible, and all habitable parts of the vessel should be fumigated with sulphur; and the same procedure should be adopted for the hold, if the cargo is of a nature likely to lodge mosquitoes (such, for example, as bananas, other fruit, sugar, or moist wood), and all yellow fever patients should be transported to hospital immediately on arrival of the vessel, no objection being made to taking such patients to the city hospitals at ports where suitable lazarettoes do not exist,

because yellow fever can not be considered, in France, to be a contagious disease. Rigorous measures, added Doctor Chantemesse, are naturally necessary in the French colonies, such as Algeria, where it is possible for the *Stegomyia* to live, as well as in other French territory, like the Isles of Hyeres and Port Vendres, which are situated south of the forty-third parallel.

Inspection of vessels—Anchylostomiasis in Germany—Quarantine regulations for Italian African colony.

Week ended March 25, 1905:

NAPLES.

| Date. | Name of ship. | Destination. | Steerage passengers inspected and passed. | Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed. | Pieces of baggage disinfected. | Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection. |
|---------|----------------------|----------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|
| Mar. 21 | Prinz Adalbert..... | New York | 1,056 | 60 | 1,220 | 15 |
| 22 | Republic..... | do | 2,172 | 110 | 3,500 | 24 |
| 23 | Manuel Calvo..... | do | 944 | 35 | 1,080 | 9 |
| 23 | Roma..... | do | 694 | 95 | 950 | 9 |
| 24 | König Albert..... | do | 1,162 | 50 | 1,890 | 9 |
| 24 | Città di Torino..... | do | 1,382 | 55 | 1,850 | 32 |

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

The plague report from Egypt for the week ended March 9, 1905, gives 1 fatal case at Tanta-el-Gezireh, Tukh district, province of Kaliubieh, making a total number since January 1, 1905, of 9 cases and 6 deaths. No fresh cases are reported elsewhere in Egypt.

TURKEY—CHOLERA.

For the week ended February 11, 1905, no fresh cases of Asiatic cholera were reported in Turkish territory.

RUSSIA—CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, AND ANTHRAX.

From February 17 to 24, 1905, there was reported in all Russia 1 fatal case only of cholera, which occurred at Balachany, government of Baku.

At Vladimir, from February 18 to 24, 1905, 14 fresh cases of typhus were reported.

In the government of Viatka, 19 cases of anthrax, with 4 deaths, were reported from February 17 to 23, 1905.

ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS IN GERMANY.

From February 22 to March 8, 1905, 9 cases of anchylostomiasis were reported in the Arnsberg mining district, Germany.

SMALLPOX AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nineteen deaths from smallpox were reported at Constantinople from January 30 to February 19, 1905.